

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

44th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 7, 1904.

No. 27.

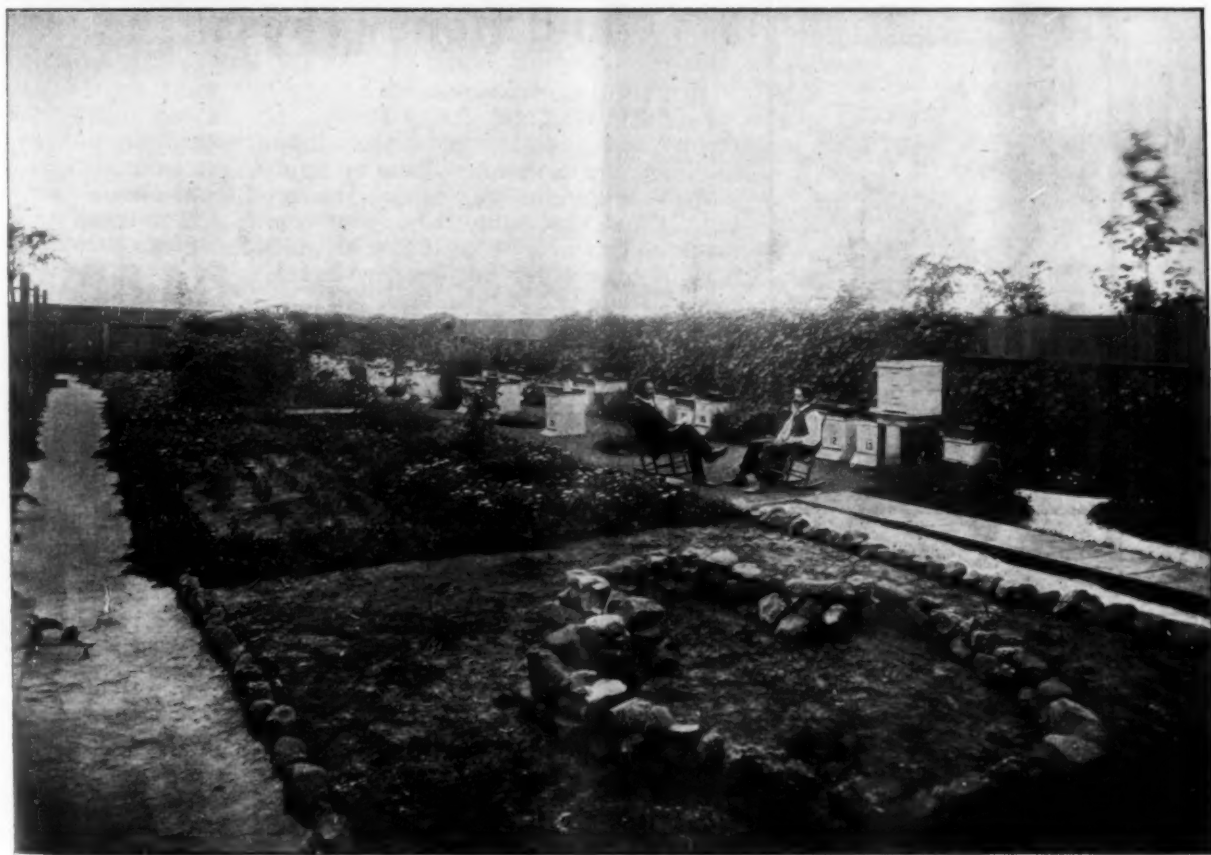


Apiary of Geo. A. Reed, of Saline Co., Kan.



Apiary of Frank Hinderer, of Schuyler Co., Ill.

(See page 468.)



"Crystal Apiary," belonging to Peter N. Duff, of Cook Co., Ill.

LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.

Cowan's Honey-extractor.

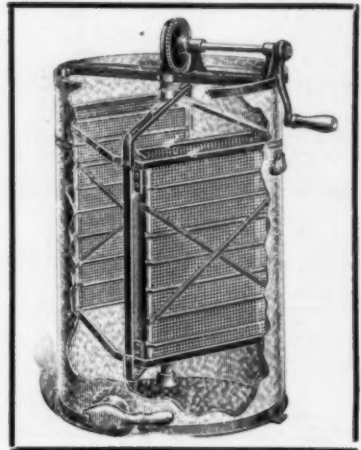
During the last few months considerable time has been spent on the improvement of the Reversible Extractor. The arms of the reel are made of regular channel iron, with a hub formed of sheet metal riveted together, making the reel stronger, and lighter in weight. By the use of planed teeth on the bevel gear it produces less noise, and makes the machine run easier. We make them in the following sizes for L. frames:

No. 20—Two-frame, 24-inch can.....	\$16.00
No. 25—Four-frame, 28-inch can.....	23.00
No. 30—Six-frame, 31-inch can.....	30.00

Many other sizes and styles.

"We have used quite a number of extractors in our work, and find that it pays to keep up with the times and use the latest improved styles, and now use the COWAN. For general use the four-frame extractor gives the best results. There is no doubt but a two-frame extractor could be worked to advantage in a large apiary. It is certainly a fact that, in a two-frame extractor, the combs are so near the center, the labor of turning the machine is trifling."

"Old Grimes" in the *American Bee Journal*.



The German Steam Wax and Honey Press.

We feel that we have filled a long-felt want by offering this Wax and Honey Press. By putting in the combs and applying pressure, all the honey can be obtained from them. Then by applying steam and more pressure the wax can be drawn off, thus obtaining all that is possible from your combs. The same machine can also be used for an uncapping-can. It is something every bee-keeper should own. Made in only one size. **\$14.00**

Foul-Brood Inspector McEvoy, of Canada, Says:

Woodburn, Ontario, Apr. 25, 1904.

FRIEND ROOT:—Your wax-press received and tested. It is certainly one of the best and most profitable articles ever gotten up for the benefit of bee-keepers, and will soon go into use in every section where bees are kept.

Yours very truly,

WM. McEVoy.

Send for Catalog. - - Extractors and Presses in Stock at Branches and Principal Agencies.

The A. I. ROOT Company,

BRANCHES: Main Office and Works, Medina, O., U. S. A. BRANCHES:

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ST. PAUL, MINN., 1024 Miss. St.
HAVANA, CUBA, San Ignacio, 17.

San Antonio, Tex., 438 W. Houston.
Washington, D.C., 1100 Md. Av., S. W.
NEW YORK CITY, 44 Vesey St.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 7, 1904.

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Editorial Comments

JULY.

There's a low, excited murmur in the branches of the trees;
There's a note of expectation in the humming of the bees;
The corn flings out its pennants and reaches toward the sky—
And, to the mowers' merry song, is ushered in July.

All Nature turns to greet her, the fair mid-summer queen,
And swift before her magic wand, the gold supplants the green.
She bends above the meadows; her touch is on the grain;
And harvest time is come once more to valley, hill, and plain.

In her hand she holds fruition of the promises of Spring,
A gracious benediction from the Palace of the King.
When her smile is resting on you, then be thankful to the Lord,
For her blessing and her favor are the farmer's sweet reward.
—Farm Journal.

The National Association and Honey Advertising.

It seems that the agitation that was begun a year or two ago at the Denver convention, looking toward the National Bee-Keepers' Association doing something about advertising honey as food for daily consumption, promises to result in something tangible in the not distant future.

Mr. Dadant, on another page, gives his views on the subject, and also urges the National to make an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. In his article, he mentions having referred it to Mr. France, who replied as follows:

MR. C. P. DADANT:—Your article is all right, and I approve its ideas. I fear, however, it is too late for an exhibit at St. Louis; and so many being short on the 1904 honey crop also cuts a figure. I do feel that the National must do something soon in the way of advertising and helping on honey marketing. I have been quietly trying several plans, some that will work perfectly providing each producer, and afterwards dealers, would be honest with themselves and the Association. To test my plans, I have lately purchased several thousand pounds of honey and sold it, and by so doing saw how quickly some will take advantage of it, if the National establishes a brand. Our markets to-day are not half what they might be if the confidence of the public in honest goods can be had; also, the superior value of pure honey as food needs advertising. Seeing the State honey show so poor at St. Louis is why, at my own expense, I am getting up this State honey display of one-pound bottles, every kind of honey each State produces. And I hope during the winter, in my lectures at institutes, to use some of the same to illustrate why all honey does not look or taste alike.

Our 435 colonies of bees have hardly enough clover for their living; no show before basswood.

N. E. FRANCE.

Our suggestion would be that at the convention in St. Louis, in September, this whole subject of advertising honey be thoroughly discussed, and then appoint an able committee to prepare a plan which shall afterward be submitted to the Board of Directors, and on their approval put into effect.

Also, as to the National taking up the matter of handling or

branding the honey of its members—we think that is a matter that needs careful consideration. It's a big subject, and requires the exercise of much wisdom to handle it properly. Better go rather slowly on that, is our judgment, until sure of being on the right track.

Beeswax as a Solder.

If a watering-can or other vessel in which nothing hot is to be put has a leak, try beeswax as a solder. Warm over the stove the spot to be mended, warm also the wax and put a bit of it flattened out on each side the hole, then press firmly together. Perhaps propolis (wasn't it Hasty that recommended propolis?) is still better.

Nebraska State Fair Apian Exhibit.

This great annual Fair will be held at Lincoln, Aug. 20 to Sept. 2, 1904. The part which will likely interest our readers most is the apian exhibits, for which the following list of premiums are offered:

BEEES AND HONEY—OPEN TO THE WORLD.

	1st Pre.	2d Pre.	3d Pre.
Best comb, basswood or white clover honey, not less than 20 pounds, cased and in single-comb sections, weighing not more than 2 pounds each....	\$5 00	\$2 00	\$2 00
Best alfalfa honey, the same amount and cased as above.....	5 00	3 00	2 00
Best sweet clover honey, the same amount and cased as above.....	5 00	3 00	2 00
Best fall honey, the same amount and cased as above.....	5 00	3 00	2 00
Best 20 lbs. extracted white clover or basswood honey.....	5 00	3 00	2 00
Best 20 lbs. extracted alfalfa honey.....	5 00	3 00	2 00
Best 20 lbs. extracted sweet clover honey.....	5 00	3 00	2 00
(The above to have been extracted previous to July 1.)			
Best 20 lbs. heartsease fall honey, to have been stored after Aug. 1.....	5 00	3 00	2 00
Best 20 lbs. extracted alfalfa fall honey, to have been stored after Aug. 1.....	5 00	3 00	2 00
Best 20 lbs. extracted sweet clover fall honey, to have been extracted after Aug. 1.....	5 00	3 00	2 00
Best and largest display by any one, including bees, extracted and comb honey.....	15 00	10 00	5 00
Best and most artistic designs in beeswax.....	7 00	5 00	3 00
Best exhibit of apian supplies and implements.....	15 00	10 00	5 00
Best display of honey in marketable shape, products of exhibitor's own apiary.....	15 00	10 00	5 00
Best display of honey-candy, honey-sugar, and sweets, by any one, in which honey is made to fill the place of sugar.....	3 00	2 00	1 00
Best honey-vinegar, not less than 1/2 gallon.....	3 00	2 00	1 00
Best display of bees and queens in observatory hives, and not allowed to fly, not less than five cages.....	10 00	5 00	3 00
Best exhibition of extracting honey, to be exhibited on the grounds, under the direction of the Superintendent, not later than Thursday of the Fair..	3 00	2 00	1 00
Best honey-extractor, test to be made by actual extracting upon the ground.....	3 00	2 00	1 00
Best all-purpose single-walled hive.....	3 00	2 00	1 00
Best all-purpose chaff hive.....	2 00	1 00	50
Best bee-smoker.....	1 00	50	25
Following confined to exhibitors in Nebraska alone:			
Best display of apian implements and supplies, including comb foundation drawn, and bees in cages, not less than five cages.....	10 00	5 00	3 00
Best report of surplus honey stored by any colony of bees during the year 1904, amount of stores, manner of building up, handling, kind of hive used, kind and quality stored, to be verified by owner. Entries to conform with other entries of this class, and report, with verification, to be filed with			

Superintendent not later than noon on Tuesday
of the Fair..... 5 00 3 00

COUNTY COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS.

The county in Nebraska showing the best collection
of honey of all kinds, any or all ages, shapes and
conditions..... 20 00 10 00 5 00
The exhibits must have been produced in the county exhibiting,
and the product of not less than five apiaries. Individuals composing
this collective exhibit may compete for any or all minor premiums
offered.

HONEY PRODUCING PLANTS.

Best collection of honey-producing plants, giving time
of blossoming, with common and proper names. 7 00 4 00 2 00

DISCRETIONARY.

In this lot make entries, when desired, of what is not provided for
in the foregoing lots in this class.

Hon. E. Whitcomb, of Friend, Nebr., is the superintendent of the
apiarian department of this Fair. He will be pleased to furnish any
further information that may be desired, if so requested.

Beginners' Big Honey-Yields—Why?

Now and again some beginner reports an unusual yield per colony,
and the question is raised, "Why should one new to the business
succeed better than one of more experience?" The answer has been
given that it is because of the greater enthusiasm of the beginner. But
some of the veterans tell us that they have no less enthusiasm now
than during their first years in the business. Besides, it is hardly
reasonable that enthusiasm shall outweigh skill and experience. Is it
so in other callings?

A probably better answer is that the beginner has a smaller num-
ber of colonies. But why should that make so much difference? For
the simple reason that with a larger number it is easier for the locality
to be overstocked. The amount of honey consumed in a year by a
colony has been variously estimated at from 60 to 200 pounds annually
the larger amount probably being nearer the truth, the greatest con-
sumption occurring during the time of greatest activity, or when the
bees are at work in the field.

In most localities one, two, or three principal sources of nectar
furnish all the surplus, although there may be numerous honey-plants
yielding a small quantity of nectar from spring to fall. These minor
sources, however, are not sufficient for the daily needs of an apiary of
50 or 100 colonies, so that during the greater part of the time the bees
get only enough for their daily needs, if indeed they do not draw on
the reserve stores. With only two or three colonies on the ground,
there might be enough nectar, not only to supply the daily needs, but
to afford a chance for the daily storing of nectar throughout the sea-
son. With a whole summer in which to store, instead of a few days
or weeks, why should there not be an extraordinary yield per colony?

The chief moral in the case is that the beginner who gets a large
surplus from one or two colonies should not base his future expecta-
tions thereon, for, should he do so, disappointment will likely be in
store for him.

Miscellaneous Items

The Apiary of Geo. A. Reed is shown on the first page. He
writes as follows concerning it:

About five years ago a stray swarm of bees came to my place and
I hived it. As I had no smoker, and had never heard of a bee-veil, I
had a pretty tough time of it. Part of the time my face was swollen
up so that my wife did not know me. But that winter I came across
"A B C of Bee-Culture," and from that time on the bees and I have
gotten along nicely. But the greatest help I have had has been the
American Bee Journal. Whenever I want to learn anything now I
find it without much trouble in the "Old Reliable." Just continue
my paper for life, and whenever you need any money send me your
bill.

Last year the floods washed away many of the bees, but I saved
my bees by taking them to high ground. I got 72 pounds from the
last crop of alfalfa, which I sold at 16 cents a pound, so you see I had
something for my trouble. Bees are swarming, and I think we will
have a good year.

I send a photograph of my apiary and myself, taken by J. A.
Ward. My little daughter is standing out in front of the hives.

GEO. A. REED.

Bee-Hive in His Bedroom.—The Lincoln (Nebr.) Daily Star
published some time ago an account of a colony of bees kept in the
bedroom of Mr. J. H. Sears, who has had them there for over 15
months, and evidently enjoys their happy hum. Last season he is re-
ported to have taken 60 pounds of honey from them. Continuing the
account, the Star reporter has this to say:

"While visiting in the country in the summer of 1902, a daughter
of Mr. Sears found a swarm of bees in a hedge. They seemed to be-
long to no one, and when she returned home she informed her father.
The latter used to keep bees on the farm, and at once saw the possi-
bilities of the "find" his daughter had made. At the same time he
did not take into consideration the fact that he had no adequate place
to keep them when he had brought them home. When he had ob-
tained the swarm, captured in a cracker-box, he discovered that his
back-yard was far too small to accommodate his pets. The only pos-
sible place for them was in the bedroom where he slept.

"Mr. Sears leaves his window slightly open, to allow the bees en-
trance and egress at will. An up-to-date hive is placed for their
occupancy, with all the comforts of the out-of-door apartments, with
the addition of hard-coal heat in the winter.

"At almost any hour the sill of the window may be seen partially
covered with the dark yellow insects, crawling in or out of the room
where is their hive."

The Apiary of Frank Hinderer appears on the front page
this week. When sending the picture (May 28) he wrote as follows:

I send a photograph of my home and apiary, my wife, boy, and
myself. I commenced in the spring of 1903 with 8 colonies, increased
to 33 by natural swarming, and having a honey-flow of 52 days, my
surplus was 1000 one-pound sections, and 1640 pounds of box-honey.
I use boxes holding from 2½ to 10 pounds each. I had 4 colonies
in Langstroth hives, and the rest in box-hives. I had 2 swarms come
out on Aug. 4 and unite, and they stored a surplus of 155 pounds in
one-pound sections. I received 11 cents per pound for my honey. I
bought 19 colonies in the fall in box-hives, making 52 colonies. I lost
13 colonies the past winter and spring, or 25 percent of them.

We are having nice weather now, and bees are getting strong.
There is good prospect that there will be lots of white clover, and also
sweet clover and basswood bloom.

I could not get along without the American Bee Journal.

FRANK HINDERER.

Some Expert Opinion

"In the multitude of counsellors there is safety."—BIBLE.

Frames Hung Crosswise vs. Lengthwise.

If for some reason you were to start in anew to keep bees, and
were obliged to get an entirely new outfit—

Ques. 10.—What objections would you find to frames hung
crosswise of the hive?

O. O. POPPLETON (Fla.)—I don't know, as I have never tested
them.

S. T. PETTIT (Ont.)—It interferes with free ventilation, and free
passage of the bees to all parts of the hive.

G. M. DOOLITTLE (N. Y.)—Answered by asking, What objections
would you find to frames hung lengthwise of the hives?

J. M. HAMBAUGH (Calif.)—I am not sure that there are any ob-
jections, but I have not practiced this feature extensively.

R. L. TAYLOR (Mich.)—There are more of them, and more motions
are required to handle them, with no advantage except to coddle weak
colonies.

PROF. A. J. COOK (Calif.)—None, except they are not the Lang-
stroth, and that hive and frame are most desirable because most used.
See answer to Question No. 1.

GEO. W. BRODBECK (Calif.)—Here in California this would indi-
cate a narrow frame and more to handle in comparison with the
Langstroth, consequently necessitating more labor.

REV. M. MAHIN (Ind.)—I began bee-keeping with frames hanging
crosswise, but I did not like them. The bees fill the combs more
evenly when the entrance is at the end of the frames.

N. E. FRANCE (Wis.)—The hive I like best for extracting holds 10
brood-frames, with 16 same size (Langstroth size) crosswise the brood-
chamber. Easier to handle, and two sets of extracting.

MRS. J. M. NULL (Mo.)—None in winter. In the working season
all parts of the brood-nest could not be reached by the workers as
readily. In hot weather it would hinder perfect ventilation.

DR. J. P. H. BROWN (Ga.)—I have used hives with frames both
ways, and I could never see any difference in the work of the bees. In
many things relating to the apiary theory and practice don't always
work side by side.

C. H. DIBERN (Ill.)—As I tip my hives forward to shed water,
such an arrangement would throw the combs out of perpendicular,

and if foundation were used, or a swarm hived on starters, it would make a nice mess. Hives with gable roofs would do better, but it seems handier to have frames run from front to rear.

EUGENE SECOR (Iowa)—Too short to make good breeding combs. Too short for out-door wintering. Too many frames to handle. Supers would have to be made on a different plan without any improvement on the ones now in use.

JAS. A. STONE (Ill.)—It would not do at all, as the hive needs to have the entrance lowest to let the moisture run out, and that would cause cross frames to hang against the hive at the bottom and away from it at the higher end.

DR. C. C. MILLER (Ill.)—It's not the fashion in this country, and I like to be fashionable. It gives the bees less chance to ventilate the hive. It would necessitate leveling the hive from front to rear, which would not be so convenient.

E. E. HASTY (Ohio)—Mainly that it makes the frame too small. Also, because the hive doesn't want to be level from front to rear. Don't seem to be any objections but what could be got out of the way if large advantages were in sight.

C. DAVENPORT (Minn.)—A good many. I want the back of the hive 2 inches or so higher, so that rain will not beat or run in at the entrance. With frames crosswise, the hive would have to be level lengthwise, and unless the hive was square it would take more frames crosswise.

C. P. DADANT (Ill.)—None whatever. The Europeans have discussed at great length this method, which they call the "warm frame" principle, as against the "cold frame," hung at right angles with the entrance. I never could see any difference in results. I have tried them both.

WM. ROHRIG (Ariz.)—If the number and size of the frames were the same in either case, I can see no objection, only that the hive must be level from front to back; and unless the hive is square it would take up more room in the row, which, with us, would be a decided objection.

E. S. LOVESY (Utah)—While I prefer to have the frames run from back to front, I have seen a great many colonies of bees do well with the frames running crosswise of the hive. I have noticed that, as a rule, the wax-moth is worse in hives where the frames run crosswise, than they are in hives where the frames run from back to front.

ADRIAN GETAZ (Tenn.)—They do not admit of leaning the hive slightly forward. However, that is a very unimportant objection. They are warmer than the frames hung lengthwise when wintering out-of-doors. Frames hung crosswise stop the cold wind entering by the entrance, while those hung lengthwise let it run in freely between the frames clear to the rear wall of the hive.

P. H. ELWOOD (N. Y.)—I can not think of any serious objections, but would expect it to work not quite so well unless, as in our case, the entrance is at the center of the bottom. Any arrangement of frames and entrances that brings the honey uneven in the clump. The same may be said as to the brood-department, unless the frames are long and shallow, when winter stores would be better at one end.

R. C. AIKIN (Colo.)—Practically none. I have used extensively such in the past; they are better for nearly every purpose than the long Langstroth frame. They cost a little more, but that is a very small item. First cost is a trifle if it gets better results later. Without a detailed argument, let me say that I know short frames are all right for results in breeding, and the super arrangements can easily be adapted.

J. A. GREEN (Colo.)—The hive would need to be leveled front to rear, which, unless a portico or slanting bottom-board were used, would permit rain to drive in, which would not readily run out again. Hives can be leveled more easily in one direction than in two, which would be a practical necessity with the hives now in use, except by making the entrance at the side of the hive, which would often be inconvenient, especially in the arrangement of a large apiary.

E. WHITCOMB (Nebr.)—None whatever. The same results would be attained, but it would give you rather an ill-shaped frame, especially if you were working for extracted honey. Of course, there would be more frames to fill the space, more wiring, more handling, and less ground to be gone over in a given time. In this day and age the fellow who is going to make two blades of grass grow where there has only been one, must be about it, or some fellow will have the grass plowed up and corn planted thereon.

G. W. DEMAREE (Ky.)—There are two objections to the plan of hanging frames crosswise in the hive: 1. I want my hives adjusted on the summer stands so as to be a little lower in front than at the back, so as to drain the hive of any water that may drift into the entrance of the hive, and this would hinder the frames from hanging true with the hive. 2. Such a plan would add to the number of frames, and this would add to the labor of handling the frames. As I look at things, the proper position of the frames is with their ends toward the entrance to the hive.

L. STACHELHAUSEN (Tex.)—This question has two meanings. First, shall the frames hang crosswise to the hive-entrance or parallel to it? In this sense, there is not much difference in our climate; further north a crosswise position to the entrance, as it is generally used, is preferable. Why?—the sages there may answer. Second, if we have a 10-frame hive is it better to hang 10 frames in it the long way, or 12 shorter frames crosswise? The long frames are more favorable to brood development, and are better for wintering, because they contain more honey; 10 larger frames cost less than 12 smaller ones, and need less manipulation. I do not know any advantage of the crosswise frames.

Contributed Articles

Our National Association and Advertising Honey.

BY C. P. DADANT.

I HAVE noticed that editorial concerning advertising honey, on page 339, and also that of Editor Hutchinson in his May Review. I think both suggestions are timely and well taken. America is the most practical country in the world, and knows better how to advertise than any other country. This is certainly why our goods scatter over the entire world. The Europeans do not know how to advertise, and their magazines do not get the support that ours do, because the only thing on which they can count with any show of profit is the subscription list. When they do advertise they do not seem to do it with so much force as we do here. "He pays the freight" has no actual parallel across the Ocean, although some houses manage to do a great deal of wall advertising, which calls the attention to them. I remember seeing an example of that in Paris where the house that was "Not at the corner of the quay" made itself known to everybody.

These things being so, how is it that we neglect our interests in some very important advertising? Those who have read my trip to the Paris Exposition will remember that I was very much disappointed at not seeing a single exhibit of United States honey anywhere, while our manufacturers of bee-supplies (our own firm included) had very fine exhibits of their wares. Most to be regretted was the comparison that could establish itself in the minds of the European bee-keepers when they saw the Canadian exhibit of honey, made under the auspices of their association, which was splendid, and attracted a great deal of attention, while our own country was nowhere to be seen as a honey-producer. This failure ought not to occur again in any World's Fair, no matter where it is. We need to call the world's attention to our products, for we are the most extensive producers in all lines.

The same remarks apply to our own home exhibits. Not only ought each State to make an exhibit, but it seems to me of great importance for our National Association to make a colossal show, something to be remembered by all who see it. We have as efficient a General Manager as can be found. Mr. France has already shown that he is entirely devoted to our interests. All that needs to be done is to furnish him sufficient funds to push the advertising of honey, and I have no doubt that our large producers will see that he is furnished a large quantity of the very best and finest honey for the exhibit. Of course, it will be nothing but right to have each producer's name on the honey he sends. For this, money is needed, and I propose that we start a subscription list to defray the expenses of a National exhibit, and will myself subscribe \$25.00 for this purpose, if this move is adopted by our producers.

Not only must we show our honey in a manner to impress the public, but I believe, as our friends, Editors York and Hutchinson, suggest, that we should advertise our product at large. I would suggest, also, that if our General Manager is supplied with sufficient funds, he could advertise our Association as willing to examine and test any samples of honey sent, and report to the persons interested.

There is not a single one of our producers of honey on a large scale but knows how unpleasant it is to have a stranger doubt the purity of our goods, whether comb or extracted honey. If each of our members was authorized to say to a doubting purchaser that he may send a sample of the product to the General Manager of the National Association, and that an opinion will be given free of charge, in return, concerning the purity of the honey sent, there would be a big point gained. I do not believe that this would add very much to the labors of the General Manager, because I think that very few persons would avail themselves of this opportunity, but it would give great strength to our producers, and would undoubtedly enable them to sell honey where they might otherwise have failed. I have no hesitancy in asserting that, were it not for the fear of adulteration, twice the quantity of honey would be consumed in America that is used today.

These thoughts are jotted down rather in a hurry, for this is a busy time with us at this date (June 4), but I hope this will serve to draw the attention of our larger producers. If we take a united action, there is no doubt that we can do ourselves much good. We are exactly in the position of a large manufacturer who does not advertise because he thinks his goods will speak for themselves. It is neither practical nor wise. Hancock Co., Ill.

LATER.—June 18. Since writing the above, I have laid my plan before the General Manager, Mr. France, and he approves it, although he says it is rather late for an exhibit at St. Louis. But most of the honey is harvested after this date, and I have never seen much of an exhibit of honey at any Fair before fall. Besides, the greatest crowds will probably attend the St. Louis Fair during our beautiful fall weather in September and October, and I have no doubt the management will gladly grant our National Association room to make a creditable exhibit. An appeal to our members by all our bee-papers ought to bring a good response in the way of honey, especially if it is understood that the producer's name will appear on his honey.

I believe, also, that a very great advantage can be derived from authorizing our members to refer their customers to the Manager of our Association in case they doubt the purity of their goods. It will be readily understood by the public that our Association is organized for the purpose of protecting bona-fide bee-keepers against fraudulent dealers in bogus honey, and an official representative of the organization will be able to give an authoritative opinion concerning any samples submitted to him.

We are just beginning to realize the great advantages that the union of forces can give our members. Let us work at perfecting our organization without delay. There is plenty of room for improvement.

I invite expression of opinions from one and all on this matter. If any one sees faults in the proposed moves, let him speak out. But let us keep united, and work, and we will succeed. C. P. D.

[See editorial on this subject, on page 467.—EDITOR.]

Law Governing Bees and Bee-Keepers.

BY HENRY KLEIN, LL. B.

MANY of the readers of this journal are no doubt interested in knowing the law that governs the bee-industry, and it is to acquaint them with the law on this subject that this article is written.

Bees are considered in law as wild animals, or, as it is commonly termed in legal literature, they are *feræ naturæ*; but when they are hived and reclaimed, a person may have a qualified ownership in them. The finder of a bee-tree who removes the bees to his own land, may thus become their owner. An unreclaimed swarm belongs to the person who first hives them; if a swarm fly from the hive of one person they continue his as long as he can keep track of and pursue them; but if they settle on a tree on his neighbor's land, he has no right to enter the land without permission.

If a person finds bees on the land of another, he does not thereby acquire any right to them. The bees belong to the owner of the land where the tree stands. To reclaim bees the finder has to remove them from the place where he finds them to his own land; thus if the finder of a bee-tree marks the initials of his name on the tree, he is not thereby reclaiming them, and he does not own them; any person finding the bee-tree after that, has the right to cut the tree and take the bees.

If a person gets a license from the owner of a bee-tree to cut the tree and take the bees, he acquires no property in the bees until after he has possession, and he has no rights as against a person subsequently obtaining a license and taking possession. The latter has the right to cut the tree and take the bees. If, however, the person obtaining the first license is cutting the tree, and the one with the second license interferes, the former may maintain an action against him.

From the principles laid down above it may be deduced that if a person should place a box in a tree for bees to hive in, the tree being located on another's land, he acquires no rights, and a third person may as to him take the bees and the honey.

Another phase of the subject may be of interest. Bees, while in a wild state, are not the subject of larceny; that is, no one can be punished for stealing them; but as long as

they remain in the tree where hived, even though the tree belong to an individual and he has confined them in the tree, they are the subject of larceny.

An owner of bees is not usually liable for any injury they may do to third persons or to property; thus, where an action was brought against an owner for injuries done by his bees to horses passing on the highway near the place where the bees were kept, and it was shown that the bees had been kept there for several years without injuring any one, the owner was held not liable. Ulster Co., N. Y.

Convention Proceedings

Report of the Convention of the New York State Bee-Keepers' Association.

REPORTED BY MORLEY PETTIT.

(Continued from page 455)

R. F. Holtermann, of Canada, read the following paper on

MARKETING HONEY.

A good article for sale is more than half the battle in marketing. An article spoiled in production can with difficulty only get a market, and which it can never hold.

Better to know how to get an article in proper shape for market than only to know what to do to bring it before the attention of the buyer—both, however, are of great importance.

Honey must be in the right shape, and then distributed in the right way. To give to the people in each market what they want, sounds well to the unthinking individual, but to carry this policy out means to stop all so-called world's progress. Better methods are desirable, and any way of marketing which can be shown to be to the advantage of the trade and the consumer should be brought forward, and the public educated to see the advantage.

At present, honey generally is produced in about as unsystematic a way, and with about as poor results, as butter was 20 or more years ago. Here a few pounds, and there a few pounds, without uniformity in production or handling, and much of it injured; for in its various stages of production and handling its quality can be affected as much as butter. Too much of it leaves the hive when it is really not yet honey, but when it is still in its stages between nectar and honey. Again, that grand quality in desirable table honey—aroma—which helps to hold and develop our market, is practically lost sight of by our bee-keepers; their method of handling and the lack of speaking of it proves this.

I have 400 colonies of bees, and out of one county alone last season took some 30,000 pounds of honey, yet with all our rush we extract, and before the honey has lost the warmth of the hive we strain out any particles of wax and the like, and then immediately store the honey in vessels which can be tightly sealed as soon as filled. If any one asks, "What about the froth?" let me answer that froth on well-ripened honey is only to honey what the beaten white is to the white of the egg. They are the same, and produced in principle in the same way.

Next, honey contains formic acid. This is a valuable medicine, and retards, and even destroys, the growth of unwholesome germs. In storing, this should be considered. Honey can never remain long in contact with tin without this acid acting on the metal. The percentage of formic acid varies; I have had samples of honey analyzed, finding 100 percent more in some samples than in others.

Inferior goods not only hinder the sale of similar goods, but they injure the demand for a good article; one becomes the opponent to the other, one neutralizes the effect of the other, and of this phase of the market we can say, "A house divided against itself can not stand." As far as I know, all, or almost all, of our northern honey has the peculiar characteristic of becoming solid, crystallizing, or, as it is commonly called, granulating.

The more delicately flavored honey, such as clover, even in expert hands, rarely goes through the process of liquefying without perceptible deterioration in its delicate flavor and aroma. This may be disputed by those of less

sensitive palate, yet remains true, and will stand the test. None of us, however, are likely to deny that when the average retailer, with little or no experience in this direction, undertakes to liquefy honey, evil results are almost a foregone conclusion. It may be fairly good, but too often the "bloom" has departed.

That the change which honey undergoes by overheating is important the polariscope proves. Long-heated honey not granulating tends also to show that the nature is changed; its color, flavor, and aroma, as we know, may also be lost.

Perfectly grained honey is also a safeguard against adulteration. Under the circumstances, a system of marketing extracted honey which would overcome the necessity of passing honey through the dangerous stage of liquefying would be an advantage.

In the production of honey we should guard against mixing in extracting, of inferior and better grades of honey. In almost every case it results in a reduced total return of dollars. Second-class honey should be kept and sold separately.

To produce and sell honey intelligently we must understand its nature. Honey is more than a sweet. Sole-leather and beef-steak, without our present knowledge of chemistry, are alike, yet it would be a difficult matter to convince even a hungry man of this. Within the last two years Prof. Shutt, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada, has discovered that the past methods of analyzing honey are faulty, and we may reasonably hope that the stage of perfection has not yet been reached. Honey has, in addition to water, saccharine matter and formic acid, a volatile oil distilled by the blossom which secretes the nectar. The power of these essential oils can be best understood when we remember that in Eastern countries certain plants yield an oil which, consumed, produces death. It is this oil, volatile in its nature, which gives honey its aroma. We detect this agency in the blossom, in the field, when we lean over the hive in manipulation, again as we extract, and, last but not least, we know the delicious and often delicate flavor possessed by honey fresh from the hive.

It is desirable to retain as much as we can of this for table use. Assuredly, why should we follow blindly the lead of those who have gone before, and expose our extracted honey to the atmosphere, thus losing what, in my estimation, is so desirable to deliver to the consumer? There is so much to learn about the ripening process nectar undergoes in the hive. I see questions which, for their solution, require the careful expert and original thought of the bee-keeper and the chemist, the solution of which questions will be of practical and lasting benefits to the bee-keeper and consumer of honey.

The bee-keeper gets only a small percentage of the nectar the bees gather. The brood is fed, the heat and energy of the bee has, through food, to be provided for; the brood has to be warmed, and the process of ripening through raised temperature and the fanning of atmosphere in and out, all has to be done at the expense of food consumed. We masticate food and change starch to sugar. By the addition of certain secretions in this, the food undergoes the first stages towards digestion. The bees by nature are compelled to gather nectar a little at a time; they again transmit it to fresh bees at the threshold of the comb; again, as it is moved about from cell to cell in the process of ripening, in all these, as in the slow process of mastication, the honey is being inverted, and in honey we have a partially digested, or predigested, food ready for assimilation. No other sweet on earth can boast of this in its favor.

The above processes, properly carried out, are done at a great loss in quantity from what is first gathered, but it is the machinery power, the coal, if you will, to produce the energy required to gather, change and seal this food in its stages from nectar to our valuable food—honey. At no stage should this process of ripening, etc., in the hive be stopped by the bee-keeper; to do so must work injury to our market.

Again, if we do not know wherein our goods are superior to others, which at first glance appear to be the same, and are *not cheaper*, but a less price, how can we expect to sell them to advantage, and do them justice? There is simply no answer to the question. We must understand their powers of merit, and have faith in them. Possessed with that conviction we can hope to convince others.

Think of a butcher, a dry-goods drummer, the hardware man, acting in that capacity for a horse-dealer, the dairyman pointing out the merits of fruit, or the poultryman sent as an expert to find a market for cheese and but-

ter, and you have a spectacle of what every Dick, Tom and Harry is expected to do for honey. Even our governments are guilty of such actions. It is often done unthinkingly, but the consequences are disastrous to our honey market. Bee-keepers should combine in every large city, such as the one we are meeting in (Syracuse), and have a wholesale and retail establishment for the sale of honey. The retail establishment could have for sale articles of food, etc., in which honey has been used as an ingredient. Here the highest in the land could be drawn by advertising, exhibitions of bees, their handling at certain times, observatory hives and displays, setting forth the natural history of the bee, and so on. Such a store, at a comparatively small outlay of cost, could be made the talk of the city, and reach the most intelligent and desirable class of citizens, and honey be made to reach the tables of thousands upon thousands where the article is to-day a stranger.

In other places arrangements could be made to make the sale of honey a strong (not neglected) department of a business already established, or the business in certain places might only be run for a portion of the year, but always have in charge a bright, alert expert having confidence in and knowing the goods. These centers could also be made centers of instruction to employes in establishments where the sale of honey would be desirable.

Give a proper margin to the one who sells your honey. Bee-keepers as a body are much to blame for having their wholesale and retail prices too close together. A retailer should have not less than a margin of 20 percent.

We, as bee-keepers, often talk as if the price was our main difficulty in selling, and as if the price altogether stood in the way of a larger market. I venture strongly to assert this is not where more than half our trouble lies. We could raise the price if we only would first improve the general quality. Make stronger efforts to put the merits of honey before the public, distribute it more evenly over the country, and give the dealer a better margin. Does any one doubt it? Let him or her look at proprietary goods, trade-marked goods, which stare us in the face on every table to-day. Let him consider how much of their place on the market is due to real merit, and how much to advertising. Draw your own conclusion and doubt no longer.

Until millions and millions of dollars worth of sugar at present consumed by our people have been replaced by millions of pounds of honey, we have no right to say there is no market for honey. Give honey back the place it once had as a sweetener, and our people will have back a greater measure of health. The public must, of course, be provided with what it wants, but our keynote should be to educate them to use what they need, and what is best for them. It is in our interest, and the interest of the people, to advocate for the table either comb honey or honey that has been sealed until granulated. For a fancy trade we might put it into jars like cream cheese, and immediately run over the top a thin film of melted paraffin, the object being to exclude the air and retain the aroma of the hive. When granulated solid, as in large barrels, the block can be cut like cheese with a wire, and retailed. I know of no better way of marketing, and you can in this way give a customer the best value for his money.

Unfortunately for us bee-keepers, governments do not do us justice. We can form hands with you over the line, which we as Canadians hope will not be effaced as long as man's government lasts, and we can feel with you that we have a grievance in common. Governments levy taxes upon the wealth obtained by bee-keeping, but unlike other branches of agriculture, in production and marketing. The past history is that in nearly every case, for political or other expedencies' sake, incompetent persons have been appointed in the rare instances where anything has been done. The government betrays trust in this, and we as bee-keepers are worse off than before. Results in experiments have been given out where the expert bee-keeper can see under the veil and gnash his teeth, that his profession should be thus belittled, and the poor novice swallowing in his veridancy all that comes from such a source, like the blind leading the blind is brought into the ditch.

If we want to make the best showing in marketing, we must have government aid, and have the aid other departments of agriculture are getting—aid which a branch of agriculture having power to produce wealth merits, and not have our governments, by their lack of action, and even inaction, blazen it abroad that bee-keeping is not worthy of, or a rewarder of, the highest agricultural intelligence and application.

But this brings me to my closing remarks.

Bee-keeping is a business; it requires experience, appli-

cation, and intelligent care to succeed in it. The sooner we impress this upon the bee-keeper, or prospective bee-keeper, the better for our honey markets.

My remarks have been lengthy, perhaps, rather than weighty. I have given you my best upon the subject. You have asked me to speak upon the subject, your quarrel must then be not with me, but yourselves. Doubtless the discussion will bring out something you have as bee-keepers in this State—the material and characteristics of people who can meet to advantage. You have large personal experience, often handed down from generation to generation. You are willing to impart information, and yet you realize all is not known, and new thoughts advocated will be duly weighed and valued. You have also in my visits shown that grand characteristic, courage to combat ideas which in your estimation are wrong, and a willingness to give credit where right, regardless of personal feelings. I wish you every success.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

Mr. France—Be sure your honey-barrels are clean. Put them in the attic a year ahead and drive the hoops often. In the alfalfa districts a great many use tins for storage. The black from the iron darkens the honey. Never wash an extractor till you want to use it. Leave it coated with honey. Tin is better than galvanized iron.

A sample glass of syrup was shown, labeled "White Clover Honey Compound—25 percent Honey and 75 percent Corn Syrup."

Mr. Stewart—Why does not the manufacturer call it syrup compound?

Mr. Betsinger—It is being sold as honey.

Mr. France—The New York law is the best of its kind we have. Keep after these compound fellows. Make it unpopular.

Mr. Cass, who is a dealer in honey, said that the convention last year did a lot of good among the dealers, by calling attention to this stuff.

Mr. West—We largely knocked out this business. It was brought up in the grocers' associations. The penalty is the regular penalty of the agricultural law.

MR. HERSHISER ON "CROP REPORTS."

1. We could get them best through the General Manager of the National Association, because the honey of one State alone has not much influence on the markets of the country. All should join the county associations, and by this means the National.

2. What is an average crop in the various parts of the country? This is a subject for study, and will take several years to ascertain. Good crop reports are given in *Gleanings* every year. We should be willing to pay for crop reports.

3. There should be four reports in the year. 1st, from Cuba; 2d, from Texas and California; 3d, from all white honey sections about the middle of August; and 4th, from late honey.

O. L. HERSHISER.

Mr. Hutchinson—Foul brood inspectors would not get fair reports because their work is among diseased apiaries, and they have no time to visit others.

Mr. Hershiser—The General Manager should do this work and receive a salary in accordance with his duties.

Mr. France—This would be very expensive. A single report would cost \$75 to \$80.

Mr. Hershiser—Let those who get a full crop report pay 25 cents or so for it. It is worth it.

Mr. Betsinger—A National report would be a farce—too slow.

Mr. Hershiser was appointed to take charge of the New York State honey exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition this year.

The various foul brood inspectors reported on their work. Mr. France reported that an association had been formed to be known as the North American Foul Brood Inspectors' Association. It is to meet in Buffalo next June, and hold a school on bee-diseases, at which lectures will be given by some eminent bacteriologist.

COPIES OF RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to those who had taken part in the program, and to those who had come from a distance. Also the following:

WHEREAS, We believe the exhibition of the working apiary, in connection with exhibits of the products of apiculture at our last New York State Fair, was beneficial, and of great value in instructing and educating the public in the methods of securing pure honey; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the New York State Bee-Keepers' Association, in convention assembled at Syracuse, Jan. 15, 1904, that the exhibition of such a working apiary at the annual State Fair be continued; and we hereby ask the New York State Fair Committee to make proper and adequate provisions for such exhibition at the next and following State Fairs; and

Resolved, That the secretary of this Association be and is hereby directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the secretary of the State Fair Committee.

WHEREAS, The Secretary of Agriculture, in his last report to the President, strongly urged the transformation and development of the Division of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture into a bureau; and

WHEREAS, It is the sense of the bee-keepers, of whom there are over 700,000 in the United States, that the apicultural industry does not and never has received recognition from the general government; therefore,

Resolved, That the New York State Association of Bee-Keepers' Societies in convention assembled, most heartily approve of the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, that the Division of Entomology be transformed into a bureau, and that we respectfully, but earnestly, request the representatives of the State of New York in Congress to support and use their best endeavors to secure the desired change.

Resolved, That the secretary of this Association be and hereby is directed to forward copies of these resolutions to the Representatives of the State of New York in Congress, and to the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the State and House.

H. S. FERRY,
OREL HERSHISER,
GEO. B. HOWE.

Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

German Honey-Cakes.

Eight cupfuls sugar; two cupfuls honey; four cupfuls milk; one pound English walnuts; three cents' worth each of candied lemon and orange peel; five cents' worth citron cut fine; two large tablespoonfuls soda; two teaspoonfuls ground cloves; two teaspoonfuls ground cinnamon. Put the milk, sugar and honey on the stove to boil 15 minutes, skim off the scum and remove from the stove. Put in the nuts, spices and candied fruits. Stir in as much flour as can be done with a spoon. Set away to cool, then mix in the soda. Cover and let stand over night, or a few days if possible. Then stir in enough flour to make a stiff dough; roll out little thicker than for ordinary cookies, and cut in fancy shapes. Will keep for months; in fact, they are not good until they have been made a few weeks, at least.—MABEL PERLE, in Rural New Yorker.

Getting Bees Out of a High Tree.

I can tell the sisters a better way than the brethren. Carbolic acid. It won't hurt the bees, but will make them let go, and get out in a hurry. I had a swarm come out last week, that was very high-minded. It settled in the top of a high cedar on the front. I had a 12-foot strip, and one 10 feet long, and I nailed the two together and put a good-sized piece of rag with saltpeter on it and put on the pole and set fire to it. It was hard work to raise that long pole, but I got it up and poked it in among them. They swarmed out around the top of the tree, and I did not see anything of them, so I thought they had left for the woods. After a while I heard them, and went inside of the trees, and they were settling on a limb a little further along, and not quite so high, but in as bad a place, so I got the pole on the outside on the road.

I had just made a lot of saltpeter rags, and had put on a piece of a child's little dress, took some fine wire and tied it to the end of the pole, struck a match and held it to the bottom and let them down. One of the neighbors came along, and he raised the pole for me. I told him to poke it

right under them. By this time there was a pretty good smoke, and pretty soon he said they had let loose. We came inside of the trees and were looking, and he said they were around a certain hive, and I could get them there. I went to it and I found they were going in as fast as they could, and they are still in there, or at least I have not seen them come out, and have watched in the middle of the day, and am writing now where I can see the yard plainly. As they have not come out I have been thinking whether or not the queen was missing in it all. Do you suppose such is the case? They seem to be working all right.

I have had 5 swarms, 3 in May and one besides the above in June. I had one come out and partly settle and then go back, and in two days come out again and settle with another one that had come out. They were so large I could not get them all into one hive, so I put another hive-body on top of it and they all went in; both seem to be full of bees. They have been doing well, and are now working strong in the supers. I will have to put on extra supers on several of others, but it has been so cold almost all of June that I have not done it yet, but it is getting warmer, and I hope it will stay warmer; it has been worse than it was last spring.

I did not get the bees cleaned up until May, and I only lost one colony, which starved. I had plenty of honey, but being so lame, and having so much to do, one did not get attended to the same day, and it got cold so I could not attend to them, and did not get it done at all; the spring kept so cold I could not do it. I sawed off the ends at the top and laid a full frame in under the cushion; they ate all that and were dead when I could see to them.

All the colonies came out strong with lots of brood, where I could attend to them, and the weather was warm enough to be safe to open the hives. I gave them clean bottom-boards and a clean hive, and cleaned off the tops of the bars, so they have no carrying out of rubbish, only just to go to work with a clean house.

I was very thankful that I got so I could walk without a cane before I had to have any bees, else I do not know how I could have done it. I have done everything out-of-doors for a year with a cane in one hand and a basket in the other, in which to gather all my truck—all last summer and fall; I tell you, it seems good to go around without it. Had I not gotten the rheumatism and neuralgia so badly in the winter, my eye would have been well now, but that threw it back a month. It is gaining now, and I hope it will soon be entirely well. If any of the sisters, or brethren, have, or should have, rheumatism, I would recommend them to be sure to write to Prof. Malcom Watson, Battle Creek, Mich., who will send them a week's trial treatment. I have not found any thing that is equal to it. Any ordinary case will be entirely cured in 30 days, but I have had it so long it will take another 30 days, but it has done me a lot of good. I have spent enough to cure me, in liniments and oils, and to no permanent good. This is not about bees, but I pity any one so much that has rheumatism that I want to tell him how to get cured. Our good editor might get it, and I certainly would want him to know how to get rid of it.

I get so much good from the other sisters, that I want to contribute my mite, if it will do any good. And I want to thank Dr. Miller for the saltpeter rags, not only for smoke but for bees up in a high tree.

Well, if I don't stop, I will go in the waste basket, if I don't already.

MRS. SARAH J. GRIFFITH.

Cumberland Co., N. J., June 13.

If I understand you rightly, the swarm went into an empty hive; that being the case, the queen is probably all right, as the swarm would hardly have staid there without a queen, or any means of rearing one.

Honey as a Health-Food is the name of a 16-page leaflet (3½x6 inches) which is designed to help increase the demand and sale of honey. The first part is devoted to a consideration of "Honey as Food," written by Dr. C. C. Miller. The last part contains "Honey-Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey." It should be widely circulated by every one who has honey for sale. It is almost certain to make good customers for honey. We know, for we have used it ourselves.

PRICES, prepaid—Sample copy free; 10 for 20 cts.; 25 for 40 cts.; 50 for 70 cts.; 100 for \$1.25; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00; 1000 for \$7.50. Your business card printed free at the bottom of the front page, on all orders for 100 or more copies. Send all orders to the Bee Journal office

Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

DIRECTIONS FOR AN OBSERVATORY HIVE.

Even if you don't preserve all your American Bee Journals, preserve the one with diagrams and directions for making an observatory hive. Keep it till you make the hive. If every bee-keeper kept an observatory hive on view it would increase the market for honey quite a bit—every one that sees gets interested, and most of those that get interested want some honey. Allen Latham should have our thanks for the article and diagrams. Page 359.

CHICKENS AS DRONE-CATCHERS.

Mrs. Mary A. Ray, in the Sisters' department, touches on one of the semi-important minor matters when she gives her experience with chickens taught to catch drones at the hive-entrances. She finds they soon learn to take heavy-laden workers, also. The theory is, that a chick or duck might indeed break over for once, but would get a sting in the throat sufficient to cure it of such wrong-doing in the future. Doubtful theory. Like other doubtful theories, I guess it needs looking after. Quite a good few living creatures succeed in swallowing worker-bees without getting stung much. Sad if poultry get into the same company. Page 360.

HATCHING EGGS OVER BEES.

And who should score a little fragment of success in hatching eggs over bees but our good and enterprising brother, Allen Latham? With a week's effort just one egg showed a little touch of red. Well, that partly redeems the thing from the charge of whole-cloth mendacity. Page 362.

INDIVIDUAL HIVE-SHED—RELIEQUFYING BARREL HONEY.

We should scarce expect the man who runs a watch-maker's business, an apiary, and an 80-acre farm, too, to be the one to invent a diminutive shed for each hive—but so it is. Good thing, no doubt, for those who have few colonies, and are willing to take the trouble.

And this Missouri Yankee's method of reliquifying honey is to turn the barrel upside down! After having duly laughed at the plan we might as well get at the true inwardness of it. Yes, honey often candies, and then, after a while, reliquifies, or partly reliquifies itself (more frequently the latter). Turning the barrel over just as this natural process is beginning will help along nicely. Presuming that there is a space of half an inch or more under the upper head, all the mass peaceably has to move that far—but such honey as they sell in paper bags is not going to get juicy by merely turning it t'other side up. I should suppose that when the barrel of honey reaches a partly fluid state, rolling it a little semi-occasionally will hurry matters up. To get honey fluid enough to run out a bung-hole, and obviate the necessity of taking the head out, is worth something. A. G. Erickson, page 362.

LEATHER LOOPS FOR CARRYING TOOLS.

Leather loops on one end of the comb-carrier, in which the brush and tools can be thrust for carriage! That's an idea I have not met before. One advantage of it is that the loops are unobtrusive—you don't have to use them unless you want to. Page 364.

QUEEN-GUARD AND SWARMING OUT.

I don't think a queen-guard put on an entrance after hiving (with five queens inside) is going to be of any particular use one way or the other. You see, the bees don't know the queens can't follow—and once out in the air they won't come back to a hive they have recently been hived in as they would to the paternal (maternal?) roof. So I think that in C. G. Ascha's case, they would have staid all the same without the guard. Page 364.

PROPOLIZED CAMBRIC FOR BEE-GLOVES.

And what about S. T. Pettit's propolized cambric for bee-gloves? I feel a little suspicious about the plan. Fussy getting the material propolized. Liability to getting it torn full of holes. Should think it would be disagreeable

to make up. Main question whether it would be voted too disagreeable to wear. Why not make the gloves first and then put them under the quilts to be propolized? Holes and bare spots better dealt with in the fabric perhaps. Page 366.

Dr. Miller's Answers

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill.

Swarming.

1. Do bees ever swarm before one sees drones flying?
2. Did you ever know bees to swarm and not cluster, and go for parts unknown, before 7 o'clock in the morning?

ANSWERS.—1. No, unless it be a hunger-swarm.
2. No. Yet some have reported the departure of swarms without clustering. It is certainly not a common thing.

Starting a New Colony by Dividing.

I am a beginner, and have one colony that has its brood-chamber full. I put a 10-frame hive on top of their hive, and they are filling it very fast. I want to take that 10-frame hive and start another colony. How will I do it?

ANSWER.—Very likely the colony will settle the matter itself by sending out a swarm for you to hive in a 10-frame hive. If they do not swarm enough to suit you, you can divide them. I suppose the colony is in a box-hive with the 10-frame hive on top. The probability is that the queen will go up into that upper story with brood and eggs in it; lift off the upper story, move the lower story to a new stand, and set the upper story on the old stand. That may not be the best way, but it is about the easiest way for one of no experience. By all means get a book of instructions, and study it carefully.

Italian Bees For Sale.

1 colony in good frame hive \$5.00
1 strong 1-frame Nucleus 1.00
1 " 2-frame " (with tested queen) 2.50
1 Untested Queen75
1 Tested Queen 1.00
My crop last season was about 40,000 pounds of honey (nearly half comb) from 210 colonies, spring comb, and increased to 280 colonies, which shows my bees are lusty.

N. STAININGER, TIPTON, IOWA.

The Emerson Binder.

This Emerson stiff-board Binder with cloth back for the American Bee Journal we mail for but 60 cents; or we will send it with the Bee Journal for one year—both for only \$1.40. It is a fine thing to preserve the copies of the Journal as fast as they are received. If you have this "Emerson" no further binding is necessary.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

July 29th

The Nickel Plate Road will run an excursion to Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., and return at one fare for the round-trip (\$14.00) from Chicago, with return limit of August 30th, by depositing ticket. No excess fare charged on any train on Nickel Plate Road. Cheap rates to other Eastern points. Three daily trains, with vestibuled sleeping-cars. Individual Club Meals, ranging in price from 35c. to \$1.00; also service a la carte, and Mid-day Luncheon 50c., in Nickel Plate dining-cars. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Room 298, Chicago, for particulars. Chicago city ticket offices, 111 Adams St., and Auditorium Annex. Phones, Central 2057 and Harrison 2208. 14—27A4t

Please Mention Bee Journal when writing advertisers.

Milkweed Pollen-Masses and Bees.

I herewith send you a few bees for examination. You will notice a substance on their feet, which they bring in from the field, and it seems that they pull off the little foot with it by detaching it, then they are brought out of the hive by the other bees. What is it? If this substance gets on any other live bee it sticks to it as you see it on these. You will also see where the little feet are torn off. The bees were brought to me by a friend about 10 miles distant, and he says it is destroying his bees. I have never seen anything like it here.

KANSAS.

ANSWER.—Those bees have been working on milkweed, and the little masses attached to their feet are from the flowers, hindering them from climbing up in the hive, and then the other bees drive them out. Your friend is needlessly alarmed; no great harm will come to his colonies, and the trouble will soon be over.

Scale Lice and Maples.

We have something here that "gets me" in the way of honey-flow. Our maples are covered with cottony pods like the sample I send. They drop a syrup on the leaves and on painted tools under the trees so thick that one can touch them with the tongue and they taste very sweet. (A peddler came along the other day, and I had left my rubber boots under the tree, and they stuck to his hand, and I have not seen them since!)

Bees are doing fine; we have had no swarms yet. We do not run for swarms—we want honey. If this flow continues we will have a wonderful crop. It has lasted about 10 days now, and gets stronger every day. The long stick I send you is one that has just started. In about three days the sweet comes on them, and then the flow commences. I would like to know if this is the insect that makes honey-dew, or is it something new?

IOWA.

ANSWER.—It "gets me" as well. I never saw anything of the kind before. The maple twigs are covered with the largest scale lice I ever saw, a fourth of an inch long, and proportionally larger in other directions. Under the shell of some of these there seems developed a white, cottony mass, perhaps four times the bulk of the original insect. The most remarkable thing about it is, that when one takes hold of one of these masses and draws it out, it stretches out into beautiful silky fibres. Holding it over a two-foot rule, I stretched one 15 inches before the last fibre broke. I wish some one would tell us more about it, and I hardly know whether it belongs in the domain of the botanist or entomologist.

FROM MANY FIELDS

Introducing Queens.

When you are ready to introduce a queen, get a cup of hot water, or as much as you want, and stir into it some honey or sugar, making it thick enough to stick to bees. When it is cool, take a spoon and sprinkle it between the frames on the bees, and on the queen in the cage; then open the cage and let the queen run in where you have sprinkled the most sweets, and the bees are as gentle and busy as can be.

RUDOLPH BAHR.

Bighorn Co., Wyo., June 19.

"Shook Swarms"—Honey Without Bees—T Supers.

I sold 12 colonies, and lost one during the winter, and one queenless, and have 15 left. As I had a couple of dozen old combs, and some of them with honey in, I have wished for that number of swarms, and have had but one, so I took it into my head to make a couple of shook swarms. So I went at it, and to commence I smoked them, which was all right, then thumped on the hive, which has been recommended by some. They were lying out considerable, but the smoke drove them in, but when I thumped on the hive they resented it at once, and sallied out and were on the war-path. The result was I had to give it up, and I still have no "shook swarms." I have finally concluded not to believe all I read hereafter. I had gone through the hive a few weeks before and hunted out the queen and clipped her wings, and did not get a sting; but the thumping was the last straw.

It appears that some one gets wise occasionally and informs us how honey is made without bees, and when they have the comb built and filled they invariably have it sealed with a hot iron. The next one that



LOSS BY LICE

on poultry amounts to many times the cost of Lambert's Death to Lice—the sure preventive. All loss can be saved and more profit made by the use of this famous powder. It frees setting hens from these pests without harming eggs or chicks. A trial box 10c will prove it. 100 oz., by express, \$1.00. "Pocket Book Pointers" free.

D. J. Lambert, Box 707, Apponaug, & L.

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Observatory Hives!

After dealing in Bee-Supplies for a number of years, I am led to believe there is a demand for practical Observatory Hives holding 5 or less of the common L. frames, with glass sides, 10x20, protected with 2-hinged doors. For price and particulars write to N. W. TIFFANY.

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Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

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A STANDARD-BRED QUEEN-BEE FREE

To Our Regular Paid-in-Advance
Subscribers.

We have arranged with several of the best queen-breeders to supply us with **The Very Best Untested Italian Queens** that they can possibly rear—well worth \$1.00 each. We want every one of our present regular subscribers to have at least one of these Queens. And we propose to make it easy for you to get one or more of them.

In the first place, you must be a regular subscriber to the American Bee Journal, and your own subscription **must be paid in advance**. If it is not already paid up, you can send in the necessary amount to make it so when you order one of these fine Queens.

A Queen Free for Sending One New Subscriber

Send us \$1.00 and the name and address of one **NEW** reader for the American Bee Journal, and we will mail you one of the Queens free as a premium.

Now, go out among your bee-keeping neighbors and friends and invite them to subscribe for the old American Bee Journal. If you want some to show as samples, we will mail you, for the asking, as many copies of the American Bee Journal as you can use.

Should there be no other bee-keepers near you, and you desire one of these fine Queens any way, send us \$1.50 and we will credit your subscription for one year and also mail you a Queen. Of course, it is understood that the amount sent will pay your subscription at least one year in advance of the present time. So, if your subscription is in arrears, be sure to send enough more than the \$1.50 to pay all that is past due.

As the supply of these splendid Queens is limited, we prefer to use all of them as premiums for getting new subscribers. But if any one wishes to purchase them aside from the Bee Journal subscription, the prices are as follows: One Queen, 75c.; 3 Queens, \$2.10; 6 Queens for \$4.00.

We expect to be able to fill orders by return mail, or almost as promptly as that, so there will be no great delay at any rate.

Now for the new subscribers that you will send us—and then the Queens that we will send you!

Now, we hope that all who can possibly do so will see what they can do in the line of getting **NEW** subscribers for the American Bee Journal. You will likely surprise yourself at the way you will be able to get them. And it will also pay you well, as you will get the valuable premiums we offer to you. We would like to receive **at least two new yearly subscribers from each reader during July and August**. We will be glad to be kept busy at our desk during the hot weather. We never felt better than we do now, so can stand a grand rush of new subscribers. Just let them come!

Now, for a big pull, and a pull all together! How many will be first to send in new subscriptions?

Address all orders to,

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 334 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

We have often wondered! **WHY** the old American Bee Journal does not **LEAD** in the number of regular subscribers instead of being second? It is **first** in age, and if we may believe many unsolicited testimonials, it stands first in value and helpfulness to its readers. Now, why not make it take the **first place** in the number of its regular readers? That's the question.

The next question is, How can it be done? Well, just like the bees of a colony store its surplus honey. One or two bees do not gather it all. Each working bee does a part. Thus, "many hands make light work"—and the job is soon done.

Now, suppose each present regular reader should say to himself, or to herself: "I'll get **one** new subscriber for the American Bee Journal in the month of July, and another one in August." One a month should not be a difficult matter. It may be that many can do better than that. Many have done so already. But suppose there should be gotten during July and August two new subscribers by each one who now reads the American Bee Journal, wouldn't that be a great thing? We believe it can be done.

You know the American Bee Journal, and can best tell to your bee-keeping friends and neighbors its real worth to any one who will read it carefully, and practice its teachings. We will send you all the free sample copies you can use wisely.

We offer valuable premiums for the work of getting new subscribers at **\$1.00 each**. In addition to the Queens mentioned on this page, here are a few more premium offers:

More Premium Offers.

- For 2 New Subscribers—Dr. Miller's Book—"Forty Years Among the Bees" (book alone, \$1.00.)
- For 2 New Subscribers—Doolittle's cloth-bound "Scientific Queen-Rearing" book (book alone, \$1.00.)
- For 1 New Subscriber and 25c. Doolittle's leatherette-bound book (book alone, 75c.)
- For 3 New Subscribers—Prof. Cook's book—"The Bee-Keeper's Guide" (book alone, \$1.20.)
- For 3 New Subscribers—Dadant's Langstroth's book (book alone, \$1.20.)
- For 3 New Subscribers—the book, "A B C of Bee-Culture" (book alone, \$1.20.)
- For 1 New Subscriber and 10c—Hutchinson's "Advanced Bee-Culture" (book alone, 50c.)
- For 3 New Subscribers—Novelty Pocket Knife with your name and address on one side of handle, and Queen, Drone and Worker-Bee on other side (knife alone, \$1.25.)

Our Rules on Getting New Subscribers

1. The sender of a new subscriber must have his or her own subscription **paid in advance** at least to the end of this year (1904.)

2. Sending your own name with the \$1.00 for the Bee Journal will not entitle you to any premium. The sender must be already a paid-in-advance subscriber as above, and the new subscriber must be a **NEW** subscriber; which means, further, that the new subscriber has never had the Bee Journal regularly, or at least not for a whole year previous to his name being sent in as a new one; and, also, the new subscriber must not be a member of the same family where the Bee Journal is already being taken.

comes up, tell him to take a comb made and filled by the bees ready to seal, and try to seal it with a hot iron, and see how he comes out. It will melt the comb and fry the honey. One thousand dollars has been offered for one section made and filled and sealed over. You might offer \$10,000 for one sealed in that way. That would forever silence that talk.

I notice some ask Dr. Miller where he gets his T supers, as they can't get any. I have failed to see any such as I use. They were originally gotten up by Elvin Armstrong, some 20 years ago, but he soon went out of the business, and I could never get any more until I sent a sample to a factory in Hudson, Wis. The next year a firm in Minneapolis bought them out, and when I sent for more they had lost their model and I sent another. Later I sent a model to Kretschmer Mfg. Co., and I suppose they have it yet, but I have not sent for any this year. There is one fault with them in the late design which the original did not have, and which I should call their attention to if I should order again. The originals had half a bee-space above and below the sections, so that when you come to tier up it leaves a whole bee-space between. The late ones have a whole bee-space above and below, and when tiered up it leaves a double bee-space between, which the bees will in most cases fill with honey. The same trouble occurs where there is a whole bee-space between the frames and the top of the hive.

I cut down some of the supers before I put them together. J. C. ARMSTRONG.
Marshall Co., Iowa, June 25.

Bees in Fine Shape.

The bees are in fine shape. They came through the winter all right.

R. R. PATTERSON.

Otero Co., Colo., June 12.

Getting a Nice Start.

I have quite a start from 4 colonies, spring count, having increased to 13, and on June 3 I took off 13 nicely capped sections from my best colonies, and from this same hive I took 5 frames of brood. Last week I found in one hive 5 nice queens, and I do not know how many more there were. I caged 3 and introduced them into nuclei, and also took out 3 queen-cells. This is the first time I ever saw more than one queen in a hive, and they were big ones.

R. L. MCCOLLEY.

Wood Co., Ohio, June 24.

Too Windy for the Bees.

The weather conditions are against the bees gathering honey, and have been up to this time, so much so that new swarms that came off had to be fed. There is lot of alsike and white clover, and plenty of nectar since spring set in, but the weather was so that the bees could not get out to get it. We have had to feed a lot since putting the colonies out. The losses around here by dwindling were heavy since putting them out.

I have just visited the yard, and the bees are like a water-logged ship in a gale—can not keep their bearings. I wonder if it is not blowing the feathers off the chickens out West, where J. P. Blunk holds the fort, as I see feathers flying in the air. You people of Chicago that have a weather bureau, don't forget Iowa; give it a little milder, please.

W. IRVINE, SR.

Webster Co., Iowa, June 25.

Fourth of July.

One fare for the round-trip, plus 25 cents, July 2d, 3d and 4th, within 200 miles from the starting point on Nickel Plate Road. Return limit July 5th. Chicago Depot: LaSalle and VanBuren Sts. City Ticket Offices, 111 Adams St., Auditorium Annex. Telephones, Central 2057, and Harrison 2208.

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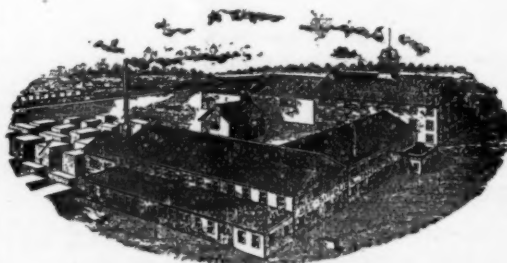
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Beedom Boiled Down

As Busy as a Bee.

It's time for getting busy; jes' as busy as a bee.
I tell you that's the animal as most appeals to me.
A singin' in the clover and a ramblin' in the sun,
A-racin' with the butterfiles, nor carin' who has won.
Gatherin' up the honey that is waitin' everywhere;
Findin' everything you want to eat, an' some to spare.
Livin' fur the present, with its comfort an' its glee—
It's time fur gettin' busy; jes' as busy as a bee.
—Washington Star.

Does Bee-Keeping Pay?

Perhaps no other question is more often asked, in regard to apiculture than, "Does bee-keeping pay?" A harder question would be difficult to imagine. Does store-keeping pay? Yes, and no. Under the same conditions either is profitable to certain persons. Under the same conditions neither is profitable to others. Some succeed where others fail. Some fall where others would have succeeded. It's so the world over, in all branches of industry and commerce.—American Bee-Keeper.

Washing Honey from the Cappings—Honey-Vinegar.

Up to a short time ago I used to wash the cappings and then squeeze them into balls, after which I placed them in the kettle for rendering. A month or two ago I adopted a different method which I consider an improvement, and, as it may be of interest to some of the readers, I will describe it. In the first place I leave the cappings in the uncapping can for several days, sometimes for a week or two, and occasionally take the honey-knife and cut down through them, and stir them about so as to liberate as much of the honey as possible. When ready to render the wax, I take a tub and put in it rain-water equal to about two-thirds of the amount of cappings I intend to wash in it (by measure). I find that after the cappings have been well drained there still remains in them enough honey to make good, strong vinegar by using the above proportions of water and cappings.

The water should be of a temperature so as to feel slightly warm to the hand. I have not tested the temperature, but think it should be little if any above 100 degrees, Fahr. If too warm it will soften the cappings, and this we do not want. They should remain somewhat brittle. If too cold it will not readily free the honey from the cappings.

When the water is ready the cappings are thrown into it, thoroughly washed and stirred about, and well broken up with the hands. After the cappings are thoroughly washed, instead of pressing them into balls as I used to do I throw them back into the uncapping can to drain, and allow them to remain as loose as possible. After they are well drained they are put in the pan or kettle for rendering.

The advantage that I claim for this method over the one of squeezing them into balls is: First, the water drains from the cappings much sooner, and, second, in this loose form they are more readily attacked by the heat, and will therefore melt in a shorter time. Any one who has never tried this method, I think will find it an improvement.

As I have described my method so far, I may as well tell what I do with the water used for washing the cappings. As this sweetened water will make excellent vinegar, it would certainly be a great waste to throw it away. I therefore put it in a barrel or keg having the head removed, and also add to it the water that is used for washing or rinsing the extractor and other utensils that have become

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via the Nickel Plate Road, at one fare for the round-trip, plus 25 cents, July 2d, 3d and 4th, within a radius of 200 miles from starting point. Return limit July 5th. Three daily trains in each direction, with modern coaches and vestibuled sleeping-cars, to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York, Boston and New England points. Passengers to points east of Buffalo have privilege of stopover at Niagara Falls, in either direction, and also at Chautauqua Lake, during excursion season, by depositing tickets. Individual American Club Meals, ranging in price from 35c. to \$1.00, served in Nickel Plate dining-cars; also service a la carte. No excess fare charged on any train on the Nickel Plate Road. Chicago Depot, corner La Salle and Van Buren Sts.; the only depot in Chicago on the Elevated Loop. City ticket offices, 111 Adams St. and Auditorium Annex. Telephones, Central 2057 and Harrison 2208. 10—24A4t

What They Say.

W. H. PUTNAM, River Falls, Wis.

Dear Sir:—I delayed answering your letter until I had read the June number of the RURAL BEE-KEEPER, and must say as a bee-keeper of 22 years' experience, I am more than pleased with it, regardless of the assertions of some that the publishing in this line was already overdone; and if the improvements continue it will certainly be second to none within its first year of publication. I consider the June number alone worth several years' subscription to any practical, live bee-keeper, and I will say, let the good work go on and on. You have a good field, and the fact of our having a bee-journal published in our own State, should be a lasting stimulant to all bee-keepers of Wisconsin and the Northwest, and 50c certainly cannot be invested to better advantage. You may send me some more blanks.

Hillsboro, Wis. Yours truly, ELIAS FOX.
Send 10c for three back numbers, or 50c for one year.
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GUS. DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.

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F. H. FARMER,
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Up First Flight.

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50 or more colonies of **BROWN BEES** in Langstroth-Simplicity hives, made of dressed cypress and painted, with Langstroth frames—all standard size. Will take \$3.00 per strong colony as they stand. Address for information,

JOHN KENNEDY, Selma, Miss.

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Select Imported Stock.
All Queens reared in full
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One Untested Queen.....\$.65
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Factory, and are ready to fill orders
quick. Send us your orders for every-
thing. We have it.

Louis Hanssen's Sons
DAVENPORT, IOWA.

5A26t Please mention the Bee Journal.

daubed with honey. At times we also have
small quantities of honey that are off color or
for some reason not fit to offer for sale, and if
not needed to feed the bees, this is used by
mixing it with the proper proportion of clean
water. All odds and ends of honey are used
this way. The barrel is placed in an out-of-
way position in the honey-house and a piece
of cheese-cloth thrown over it and a board
laid over this to keep it in place, or else the
cloth is tied in place. We should aim to ex-
clude flies and all insects and yet expose it to
the air as much as possible.

If the water is warm, fermentation will
set in in a few days, and in a week or two we
will find a thick scum on the surface of the
liquid. This I remove about every week or
ten days, or as often as it accumulates to a
considerable extent. Each time after remov-
ing the scum I take a dipper or cup and dip
out a cupful and pour it back from a height
of two or three feet. This I repeated some-
ten or twelve times. It also hastens fermen-
tation if a quantity of mother from old vine-
gar is added. Some may claim that it is not
necessary to remove the scum, as it will fin-
ally settle to the bottom of the barrel and do
no harm, but I once made a lot and neglected
to remove the scum and this was so bitter
that it was not fit for use, and I see no use
in having it in the vinegar when it can be so
easily removed.

If the barrel or keg is removed to a warm
room on the approach of cool or cold weather,
the vinegar should be fit for use within six
months after the time it was made. When it
is finished it should be carefully dipped or
poured into a clean receptacle, or what is bet-
ter, draw it off with a hose, being careful not
to disturb the sediment at the bottom of the
barrel. When you have this you have an arti-
cle that you know is pure and good, and do
not have to go to your grocer and purchase
so-called "pure cider vinegar" that is likely
made of water and poisonous acids that are
not fit to be taken into the stomach.—S. E.
MILLER, in Progressive Bee-Keeper.

A Mistaken Doctor and Glucose.

Dr. Louis B. Allyn has an article in Good
Housekeeping, in which he says one of the
chief uses of glucose is for feeding bees. Now,
it seems so to us that the Doctor has been
wrongly informed. We think if he should
start out to hunt a man who makes a practice
of feeding glucose to bees that he would have
to hunt some time before he would find him.
Too many professional men are in the habit of
making unreliable remarks about an industry
of which they know but little except at sec-
ond hand. Glucose gets mixed with pure ex-
tracted honey a great many times, no doubt,
but the bees have nothing to do with the pro-
cess. It is done principally by unscrupulous
syrup manufacturers, so-called, after the
honey leaves the hands of the bee-keeper, and
doctors should know what they are talking
about before they put such remarks in print
on the pages of a popular and widely read
magazine. Such statements do no one any
good, and grossly misrepresent a growing and
valuable industry.—Modern Farmer and Busy
Bee.

Comb Honey—Early Marketing.

If the reader will look over our honey quota-
tions for the last three months he will see
that comb honey has been getting dull, duller,
dullest. The fact is, bee-keepers, not heeding
our injunctions, have been dilatory about get-
ting their last year's crop on the market. A
great deal of it has been shipped since the
holidays, when it should always be on the
market before. Last fall there was not enough
good honey to supply the market. All this
spring there has been a glut and falling
prices.

Mr. Selser, one of the principal honey buy-
ers in the East (and his statement is rein-
forced by the principal buyers of the coun-
try), urges the importance of shipping all
Northern honey to market between Sept. 1
and Dec. 1. Clover and basswood should be
sold as soon as taken off the hive. There is a
time for a few days early in the season when
the first new honey brings a fancy price. It is

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Modern Farmer.....\$0.50
Western Fruit Grower.....0.50
Poultry Gazette.....0.25
Gleanings in Bee-Culture.....1.00
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they are conducted. In fact the entire field is
fully covered by an expert bee-man. Besides
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100 honey racks, 500 brood
frames, 2,000 honey boxes, and
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This hive is rabbetted at corners; is the best
\$1 hive made. No. 1 Sections, \$4; No. 2, \$3.50.
Shipping-Cases, 12-lb., \$8 per 100; 24-lb., \$13;
20 lb. Danzy, \$10; without glass, 50c less per 100.
Dove-tail Hives, Foundation, Smokers, etc.,
CHEAP. Send for List.

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Take Notice That the New Century
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have 1000 Queens ready for
the mail by April 20. Tested, \$1.00; Untested,
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right here that the early bird—the bee-keeper—catches the worm.

Of course, just now is the dull or off season for comb honey; but it is duller than usual at this time of the year simply because producers were slow about getting their goods on the market. Then when they did ship, they shipped all at once and glutted the market. Many held back, thinking to get better prices; but in this they made a fearful mistake. There is a large amount of comb honey on the market now that came in too late to be sold. Some of it has been disposed of at a fearful sacrifice. We know personally of a number of commission men who have been roundly scored for selling at so low a price, when we know as a fact they did the very best they could with the market as it is.

Fancy honey sells almost any time at a fancy price; but this kind of honey is usually all disposed of before the holidays, before the second quality reaches the market, say in late winter or early spring, and then when poor prices are secured, if any at all, there is a kick, and the commission man has to take it fore and aft. We do not champion the honey salesmen, but bee-keepers need to be reasonable and fair. They need to wake up, as Mr. Selser says, and learn when is the best time to sell their honey.

It is not too early to try to impress the fact that all table honey should be sold early. Better employ extra help, get up a little earlier in the morning, and work a little later to scrape the sections to get them cased and off to market; and don't, don't ship your No. 2 (unfinisbed or stained sections) to the city after the holidays, where they will glut the market. If possible, work them off around home. Sell among your neighbors. Peddle it out to people you know (at less price if need be), and explain to them that it is exactly as good as the fancy white honey in boxes that is so pretty to look at. I am not sure but it would be money in your pocket to cut out this inferior-looking honey, but good in quality, mix it with a first-class extracted, and sell it as bulk comb honey in tin buckets around among your neighbors who know you, and know that your product is the genuine article.

Perhaps some of our friends will think we ought not to draw attention to a dull market for fear of depressing still more. It can't be much worse, and just now the truth should be known in the interest of the future's sake. Perhaps others may feel that we have an ax to grind, as we are honey-buyers. Our business in that line is very small, and we would be perfectly willing to give it up at any time. Our real interest is with the producer. If he can't get permanent good prices he has no use for bee-papers nor bee-supplies. Our ax is also the bee-keepers', and we feel it is high time something was said, and forcibly, too.—Editorial in Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

VIRGINIA QUEENS.

Italian Queens secured by a cross and years of careful selection from Red Clover Queens and Superior Stock obtained of W. Z. Hutchinson. I can furnish large, vigorous Untested Queens at 75 cents; after June 15, 60c. Tested Queens, \$1.00; after June 15, 75c. Write for discount on large orders.

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The picture shows herewith a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it. Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10c; or 6 for 25 cents. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

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HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS

CHICAGO, May 9.—The market has an over-supply of comb honey, very little of which will pass as No. 1 grade—price is 11@12c per pound, and off grades at a corresponding value. Extracted, 6@7c per pound for best grades of white; amber colors, 5@6c per pound. Beeswax, 30@32c. R. A. BURNETT & CO.

CINCINNATI, O., June 18.—Since warm weather set in, hardly any sales of comb honey are made; what little there was sold, was fancy white and brought from 12@13 1/2c. Extracted has a fair demand, as follows: Amber, in barrels, from 5 1/2@5 3/4c; in cans, 1/4c per pound more; alfalfa, 6 1/2c; fancy white clover, 7 1/2c. Nice yellow beeswax, 30c. C. H. W. WEBER.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3.—The honey market is very dull now, and prices nominal. Receipts are very light and demand the same. We quote comb honey, in good order, white, 13@15c; mixed, 12@13c; dark, 10@12c. Extracted, buckwheat, 5 1/2@6c; mixed, 5 1/4@6c; white, 6 1/2@7c. Beeswax, 30@32c. H. R. WRIGHT.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—The demand for honey is slow for this season of the year, which is due to the vast quantities that were held over from last season, and the importation of Cuban honey. We quote amber in barrels and cans at 5 1/2@6 1/2c; white clover, 6 1/2@8c. Beeswax, 30c. THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

BOSTON, May 14.—The demand for honey is extremely light, almost nothing, and supplies are heavy for this time of the year, and our prices therefore are largely nominal. We quote fancy white at 15@16c; A No. 1, 14@15c, and N. 1, 14c, with no call for under grades. Extracted, from 6@7c. BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

KANSAS CITY, June 25.—The market is about cleaned up on old honey, and there is very little demand at present. There are a few cases of new honey coming, which are being offered at \$3.00 per case. No. 1 stock and amber at a little less. There is a great deal of old extracted on the market which is very slow sale.

Beeswax in good demand at 30c. C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Very little demand for comb honey. Some trade for No. 1 and fancy white, at from 12@13c, while dark and amber are almost unsalable. Extracted is in fair demand, although prices are irregular. We quote from 5@6 1/2c, according to quality. Southern in barrels, at from 5@5 1/2c per gallon.

Beeswax more plentiful and prices are gradually declining. We quote 28@29c. HILDEBETH & SEGELKEN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—It is just between seasons now with comb honey. No sales reported and nothing doing. Our commission markets are at the height of the berry season, and there are a few sales made in extracted honey for manufacturing purposes. We quote: Fancy white extracted, 7c; amber, 6c. Beeswax is declining; 28c for best yellow.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission. WM. A. SELSER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—White comb, 1-lb. sections, 12 1/2@13c; amber, 9@11c. Extracted, white, 5 1/2@6c; light amber, 5@5 1/2c; amber, 3 1/2@4 1/2c; dark amber, 3 1/4@3 3/4c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 28@30c; dark, 26@27 1/2c.

Spot stocks and offerings are of rather moderate volume and include very little strictly high-grade honey. For the latter sort the market is firm, although there is no very active inquiry. To effect free sales of common qualities, the acceptance of rather low figures would be necessary.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

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